

Volucella fasciata Macq., variety.

San Benito, at *Argemone*. This differs from a Colorado specimen as follows: Third joint of antennæ longer and more slender; mesopleura without spots; spots in front of scutellum united to form a semicircular patch, emarginate anteriorly; wing-markings darker; marks on second abdominal segment paler, their apical side oblique and inner angle more acute. It deserves a distinctive name, but probably one of the many names given to Mexican species applies.

Chrysogaster bellula Willist.

San Benito, at *Argemone*.

NEW GALL MIDGES.

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The species described below have come to notice recently and are published at this time in order that the names may be used in an illustrated Key to American Insect Galls now in press.

Lasioptera piriqueta new species.

A series of three or four midges were received under date of April 24, 1917, from R. H. Van Zwaluwenberg, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, accompanied by the statement that they were reared from *Piriqueta ovata* (Bello) Urban, Family Turneraceæ, kindly identified through the courtesy of Dr. N. L. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden. The specimens were accompanied by labels as follows: Accession number 32-1917, III-30-1917, 2041, Mayaguez, P. R. The parasites in the vial were kindly identified through the courtesy of Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the federal bureau of entomology, by Mr. A. R. Girault as *Neomphaloides sica* Girault.

Gall.—An irregularly oval, hollow stem enlargement, length 1-1 5/10 cm., diameter 5-7 mm. This gall may apparently be inhabited by several larvæ. The surface is more or less hairy.

Male.—Length 1.5 mm. Antennæ short, 16 segments, the fifth with 2

length about equal to its diameter, the terminal segment produced, with a length one fourth greater than its diameter and broadly rounded apically. Palpi, the first segment short, irregular; the second with a length twice its diameter; the third a little shorter than the second; and the fourth a little longer than the third. The dorsum of the abdominal segments dark brown with a medium triangular whitish area apically and oblique white lines laterally. There is also a distinct moderately narrow white band basally. Genitalia, basal clasp segment moderately long, stout; terminal clasp segment rather long, slender. Dorsal plate deeply and triangularly emarginate, the lobes narrowly rounded apically; ventral plate long, broad, broadly rounded apically. Harpes long, tapering, obtusely pointed apically. Legs dark brown, the tarsal segments narrowly annulate with white basally. Claws long, stout, strongly curved, unidentate, the pulvilli nearly as long as the claws.

Female.—Length 1.75 mm. Antennæ short, yellowish brown, 19 segments, the fifth with a length a little shorter than its diameter, the terminal segment broadly oval. Palpi, first segment irregular, the second with a length nearly three times its diameter, the third a little longer and more slender than the second, the fourth one half longer than the third. Mesonotum, scutellum and postscutellum dark brown. Abdomen mostly dark brown dorsally, the first segment possibly mostly white, the other segments apparently with a narrow white line apically. The ovipositor nearly as long as the abdomen, pale yellowish, the terminal lobes narrowly oval with a length over twice the width, and rather thickly clothed with short, stout setæ. Wings hyaline, the third vein uniting with costa at the basal half. Halteres whitish, transparent. Legs mostly dark brown, the tarsal segments possibly obscurely and narrowly banded with white.

Pupa.—Length 2 mm. Antennal cases extending to the base of the thorax, the wing cases to the third abdominal segment, and the leg cases to the fifth, sixth, and terminal abdominal segments respectively. Color, probably yellowish orange. Type, Cecid. a2810.

Janetiella siskiyou new species.

The midge described below was first reared from material received under date of January 9, 1917, from E. R. Sasscer, chief inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., accompanied by the record: "One pound seed *Chamæcyparis lawsoniana* collected September, 1916, elevation 250 feet. Open grown, second growth trees. Section 31, T. 31 S., R. 11 W., W. 1 M., one mile north of Siskiyou National Forest, along south fork of Coquille River. H. E. Haefuer, collector of the seed." This material was recorded under Federal Horticultural Board number 20284.

An examination showed that the winged seeds were more or less deformed and inhabited by pale yellowish larvæ, which latter may be

attached in white cocoons to the sides of the seed. Only one female was reared, and the generic reference is tentative.

Larva.—Length 1.5 mm. Moderately stout, pale yellowish. Head rather short, stout, the antennæ moderately long, tapering; breastbone reddish brown, strongly chitinized, bidentate, the posterior extremity somewhat obsolescent; skin coarsely shagreened, the terminal segment of the larva slightly bilobed, the lobes broadly rounded.

Female.—Length 2.5 mm. Antennæ extending to the base of the abdomen, sparsely haired, fuscous yellowish; 17 or 18 cylindrical segments, the fifth with a length about one fourth greater than its diameter, the terminal segment produced and tapering to a narrowly rounded apex. Palpi pale yellowish, the first segment short, stout, irregular, the second minute, broadly oval, the third twice the length of the second, broadly oval, the fourth twice the length of the third and with a length more than twice its diameter (these structural details were visible on only one palpus and not very distinct). Mesonotum dark reddish brown, the submedian lines thickly black haired. Scutellum reddish brown, with two black, submedian bristles; postscutellum a little darker. Abdomen dark reddish, the dorsal sclerites somewhat darker and margined posteriorly with rather coarse black setæ. Ovipositor with a length about half that of the abdomen, short, yellowish or dark yellowish orange, the terminal lobes narrowly lanceolate, with a length about three times the width, and sparsely setose. Wings hyaline; halteres mostly yellowish transparent. Coxæ and legs a nearly uniform dark brown. Claws simple, the pulvilli about as long as the claws. Type, Cecid. a2780.

Feltiella venatoria new species.

The species described below was received under date of August 22, 1916, from Mr. D. K. McMillan, assistant to the state entomologist for northern Illinois, accompanied by the statement that the larvæ were very efficient destroyers of red spiders, *Tetranychus telarius* and other species on the leaves of elm and hollyhock, presumably at Chicago. This form is easily distinguished from earlier described American species by the markedly shorter stems of the male flagellate antennal segments.

Male.—Length 1.25 mm. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, thickly haired, mostly pale straw; 14 segments, the fifth having the stems with a length one fourth and one half greater than their diameters, respectively; terminal segment, the basal portion of the stem with a length two and one half times its diameter, the distal enlargement broadly oval. Palpi, first and second segments short, subquadrate, the third with a length about three times its diameter, the fourth a little shorter than the third and somewhat compressed. Mesonotum fuscous yellowish. Scutellum and postscutellum pale

yellowish. Abdomen and halteres mostly pale yellowish. Coxæ whitish transparent, the legs a fuscous whitish transparent; claws slender, strongly curved, the anterior and mid pair unidentate, the pulvilli about two thirds the length of the claws. Genitalia, basal clasp segment moderately stout, the basal lobe irregularly triangular; dorsal plate short, broad, deeply and narrowly incised, the lobes broad and broadly rounded; ventral plate long, broad, truncate; style long, stout, constricted near the middle.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm. Antennæ extending to the fourth abdominal segment, sparsely haired, fuscous yellowish; 14 segments, the fifth with a stem one third the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length about two and one half times its diameter; ovipositor short, the lobes narrowly triangular and thickly setose. Other characters practically as in the male. Type, Cecid. a2758.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Cænomyia ferruginea Scopoli.—In the Journal of this Society for June, 1917, there is a note on the distribution of this fly about New York City. All of the places mentioned are in the hill country, and no localities are given for Long Island or Staten Island. During the past summer two females of *Cænomyia* were collected to the south of Wading River, Long Island, one on June 26 at Long Pond, and another on June 27 at Deep Pond.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Cicada hieroglyphica Say.—To the south of Riverhead on Long Island there is a pine barren region resembling the pine barrens of New Jersey where during the warm days in the early part of August, 1917, I was pleased to hear the song of *Cicada hieroglyphica*. Individuals were not very common, but several were seen and examined at close range, but owing to the difficulty of collecting them in the tree-tops, none were secured. This extends the known range of the species about one hundred miles northeastward along the coast and is the first record of its occurrence in New York State. Mr. C. E. Olsen informs me that he is pretty sure he heard the song of this insect in July in pine woods a few miles to the north of Bayshore, on the south side of Long Island.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Acronycta funeralis Grote & Robinson.—A larva of this species was found on *Prunus scrotina* at Washington Heights, New York City, August 13, 1917.—F. E. WATSON.